The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG Exchanges Messages with Soviet Leaders

PYONGYANG, August 15 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, received a message of greetings from the party and state leaders of the Soviet Union, L. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and A. Kosygin, Premier of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the August 15 holiday.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Korea, we, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Soviet people, extend heartfelt congratulations to you, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people.

In August 1945 the Soviet army defeated militaristic Japan and performed its mission of liberator in Korea.

An end was put to the Japanese colonial rule which imposed immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon the Korean people for nearly 40 years.

The liberation marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the country.

The working people in the northern half of Korea became the master of their destiny for the first time and were able to build a democratic independent state

The Korean people won victory in their protracted valiant struggle for the cause of national and social liberation.

The Soviet people sincerely hail the successes made by the fraternal Korean people in their creative labour and wish them new success in socialist construction and in the struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country

We believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two states and two peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will constantly grow in strength and develop for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

PYONGYANG, August 15 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the August 15 holiday.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the August 15 holiday when the Korean people were liberated from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warm greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and the fraternal Soviet people.

August 15, 1945, was the day of great victory which recorded the most shining chapter in the long history of our people's national liberation struggle and a significant day when the fraternal friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples based on proletarian internationalism entered a new stage of development.

Up to this day since liberation the Korean people under the leadership of our party have made great successes in the struggle for building an independent, new life along the road of socialism and radically changed the face of the country which had been backward.

Today our people are waging an active struggle to further stepup socialist construction and to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean and Soviet peoples have formed the firm bonds of friendship through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

We always value the traditional relaions of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples and will make every effort to develop these relat ions more favourably in the future.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and the Soviet people greater success in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the prosperity of the country.

On Liberation Day

Rodong Sinmun Calls for United Efforts for Earlier Reunification

PYONGYANG (KCNA)— Papers here on August 15 carry editorials marking the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the country, the day of victory in the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) in an editorial headlined "Let Us Promote Cause of National Reunification with the United Might of the Whole Nation" says:

The liberation of our country on August 15, 1945, was a great event of historic significance in the development of our revolution and the life of the people.

The realisation of the cause of national liberation was a historic victory the Korean communists and people won by waging a bloody struggle, holding high the banner of the Juche idea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who set out on the road of revolution in his early years, holding fast to the firm Juche-based stand, put forward the Juche-oriented revolutionary line and strategic and tactical policies in the whole period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and led the armed struggle and the Korean revolution as a whole to a continued upsurge, the editorial stresses, and goes on:

The anti-Japanese armed struggle, through which we won the liberation of the country from the aggressors by drawing up the fighting line and strategy and tactics of the revolution in a unique way and obtaining weapons, provisions and all other necessary things by ourselves, was a heroic epical struggle which glorified the history of the struggle of the oppressed peoples for naional liberation. The victory in this arduous struggle convincingly proved that if a people under the wise guidance of a great leader firmly build up their internal revolutionary forces and rise in firm unity, they can defeat any imperialist aggressor on their own strength.

In the flame of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organised and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the historic roots of our Party were laid and its glorious traditions established.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saved the country and the people in the life-and-death crisis by leading the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. This is a great revolutionary exploit performed by him in accomplishing our revolutionary cause.

The Soviet army participated in the battles of our people against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and for liberation and performed great feats.

Our people always remember this.

The last 34 years since the liberation of our country were significant days during which our Party and people made vigorous advance along the road of sovereignty, independence and socialist construction.

Unlike the northern half of the Republic which has traversed a proud road of creation and prosperity since liberation, south Korea has followed the road of subjugation and ruin, the editorial notes, and says:

Today south Korea has turned into a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists for aggression.

The different realities of the north and south clearly show that the road of sovereignty and independence is the only correct road for defending the dignity and honour o the nation, achieving the development and prosperity of the country and victoriously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction.

It is the unanimous desire of the whole nation to terminate the tragic situation of national division and achieve the reunification of the country at the earliest date.

The very one obstructing the reunification of our country and seeking to perpetuate the split of the nation is the U.S. imperialists.

Behind the curtain of the deceptive "troop pullout" the U.S. imperialists have ceaselessly reinforced armed forces of aggression in south Korea. Recently they called off the "troop pullout" plan and keep their troops in south Korea, increase "aid" to the puppets and openly clamour about giving a "nuclear umbrella" to them.

The U.S. imperialists, taking the "two Koreas" policy as the basis of their Korean strategy at present, are resorting to all sorts of plots and tricks for its realisation. The domestic and foreign splittists scheme to legalize the division of our country internationally talking about "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition."

Lately they proposed the infeasible "three-way talks" to realise their sinister aim.

The Japanese reactionaries also craftily scheme to restore their old position as colonial ruler in south Korea, actively cooperating and partaking in the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The south Korean authorities are racing headlong along the road of war and division, tailing behind outside forces and intensifying the fascist repression of the people as never before.

The reunification of the country is a cause to be accomplished by the efforts of our people. All the patriotic forces of the north and south should turn out as one and vigorously wage a sacred struggle to smash the manoeuvres of the splittists within and without and reunify the country.

When the U.S. imperialist aggression troops are withdrawn from south Korea and the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against our country brought to an end, our people will reunify the country by their own efforts.

An end must be put to the outside interference in Korea and the question of Korean reunification be left to the Korean people themselves.

The entire people of the north and south should place a national idea, a common idea, above anything else and achieve national unity on its basis.

The south Korean authorities must take the stand of patriotism, immediately discontinue the fascist suppression of the patriotic people calling for national reunification and desist from the anti-communist rackets.

Pyongyang Flays Pak Junta's Bloody Suppression Of Women Workers

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Aug. 13 carries a commentator's article headlined "Condemn Repressive Outrage of Fascist Murderers." It denounces the south Korean puppet clique who let loose over 2,000 police before dawn on August 11 to raid the building of the New Democratic Party and brutally suppress the women workers of the Y.H. Trading Company waging a sit-in struggle in it in demand of jobs.

As already reported, the fascist gangsters in combat outfit, firing tear bombs, made the women workers bleed all over, arrested more than 170 women and knocked down with clubs New Democratic Party men, heavily wounding more than 50 and arresting over 20 of them. They even stabbed to death one woman worker. They also clubbed reporters who were covering the scene, wounding them and took away their cameras.

The outrage is a brutal and barbaric fascist terrorism rare to be seen in its scale, viciousness and bestiality, the article says.

The cry of the women workers for justice in their struggle and the tragic death of a woman worker—these were an appeal of blood calling the south Korean people to a struggle against fascism and for democratisation, which makes the hearts of all the people burn with wrath, the article says, and continues:

The bloody suppression by the south Korean puppets was a desperate effort to quell the rapidly growing grievances and discontent of the popular masses about the fascist intelligence rule, economic catastrophe, price rise and massive unemployement and maintain the anti-popular and fascist *"yusin"* dictatorship.

To prevent the exposure of their shuddering criminal acts to the world, they mobilized scavengers at night and cleaned the inside and outside of the seriously destroyed building of the New Democratic Party, fixed the doors which had fallen off, fitted glasses of broken windows and called doctors to disguise the murder of a worker as a suicide.

This shows how deadly the south Korean fascist clique are afraid that the barbarity and brutality of their fascist suppression are known to the south Korean people.

Noting that the bloody atrocities were hideous acts which can be committed only by such vicious fascist dictators as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are hell-bent on the oppression and exploitation of the people, estranged from the nation, the article stresses:

This is an unprecedentedly ferocious and vicious offensive against the struggle of the south Korean working people for the right to existence and the advance of the people of various strata for the democratisation of society. The south Korean people must never pardon such things.

The article continues:

The south Korean working people should rise up more daringly in the struggle to check and frustrate the arbitrariness of the fascist dictators for their vital rights and democratic freedom, and make the murderers pay the price for the blood of the killed worker. Only struggle brings people the rights to existence and democracy.

The ringleaders who directed the fascist brutalities against the women workers of the Y.H. Trading Company and the criminals who directly committed them must be punished and all the people who were illegally walked off be released at once.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are trying to find a way out in intensifying the sanguinary fascist outrages. But there is resistance where there is oppression.

The just struggle of the people for the right to existence and democratisation of society will grow fiercer in south Korea and certainly bring victory, the article stresses. (KCNA)

Helmeted riot policemen on Aug. 11 removed south Korean women workers who continued a sit-in in the office of the NDP.

24 S. Korean Patriots Arrested

The puppet Home Ministry on August 9 announced that patriotic personages engaged in underground revolutionary activities in south Korea were arrested and referred to the puppet prosecution on charges of "violation" of the fascist "national security law" and so on, according to a report from Seoul.

Twenty-four persons were arrested. Among them are Chin Hang Sik residing in Kalnam-ri, Wondok-myon, Samchok county of south Korean Kangwon Province, Kim Tae Yong in central district, Taegu of North Kyongsang Province, and Chin Chang Sik in Namyang-ri, Samchok-up, Samchok county of south Korean Kangwon Province.

They organized an underground party leadership with Chin Hang Sik as chairman and Kim Tae Yong and Chin Chang Sik as vice-chairmen and carried on their activities and expanded their organisation for the formation of a united front, with Samchok area as the base.

They infinitely revered the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and prepared a letter pledging loyalty and an embroidery of good wishes for his birthday.

According to the report, they conducted energetic activities for the democratisation of south Korean society and the independent reunification of the country.

From 1974 they propagandized among peasants and fishermen the need to convene "an all-nation conference" for the reunification of the country and explained the total economic devastation in the south Korean farm and fishing villages.

They also "scattered leaflets calling for anti-U.S., anti-government struggle, putting up such slogans as the abolition of the *yusin* system, an end of the violation of human rights and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops" and struggled in defence of the democratic rights and interests of workers, supported the struggle of youth and students against fascism and for democracy and actively propagandized the superiority of the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic by using various friendship societies.

The south Korean puppets try to inflict a harsh punishment upon them, charging, as they always do, these patriotic personages with being "spies in Samchok area" and having acted on someone's instructions.

DPRK Lifters Grab 4 Golds

The 1979 Asian Weightlifting Championships was held from Aug. 15 to 17 in Tokyo with the attendance of 83 strongmen from the DPRK, China, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Singapore, Tailand, Japan and so on where the DPRK lifters made impressive results of winning four golds, six silvers and five bronzes.

On the first-day competition of the championships, Im Jong Gwan, a DPRK silver medalist in the 8th Asian Games at Bangkok last December, won the 52-kilogram class with a two-lift total of 230 kilograms, a championships record. He lifted 95 kilograms in the snatch and a championships record of 135 kilograms in the jerk.

His fellow Ho Bong Chol also hoisted a total of 230 kilograms but Im Jong Gwan was declared the winner because he was lighter.

In the 56-kilogram category, Yang Ui Yong of the DPRK, who won a gold medal at Bangkok, bagged first place with a total of 252.5 kilograms.

The DPRK lifters hightened the dignity of the country which is prospering and developing under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung through the 1979 Asian Weightlifting Championships.

Shown here are Im Jong Gwan (center), winner of the 52-kilogram class, and Ho Bong Chol (left).

KOREA FOCUS

Emergency Despatch of SDF to Korea

The United States seems to be prepared for an emergency dispatch of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to the Korean Peninsula. This ominous move is proved by the recent consolidation of the tripartite security system—south Korea, the U.S. and Japan.

The Constitution of Japan prohibits the government from any military cooperation with a foreign country. Accordingly, it has been taboo for an incumbent defense official to have a direct contact with south Korea.

In defiance of this taboo, Director-General of the Japanese Defense Agency Yamashita Ganri visited south Korea last month. Then, he reached an agreement with his south Korean counterpart on establishing a system of mutual military cooperation and the mutual visits of the naval fleets. These moves can not but irritate the sentiments of the Korean people who had suffered from the tyranny of the Japanese imperial army.

Such a bilateral military cooperation setup issues from America's Asian policy.

According to a memorandum submitted by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Secretary of Defense on a "High-Level State-Defense Mission on the Japanese Defense Forces" dated December 12, 1951, Washington regarded Japan as "vital to the United States" already in the days of the Korean War and planned to found what they called the "Japanese Defense Forces" consisting of ground, naval and air forces, by revising the Constitution. For this purpose, Washington had also been readied to provide necessary military equipment to Japan. The Constitution has not been revised for the establishment of the so-called "Japanese Defense Forces," because of strong opposition by the Japanese people as well as the peoples of Asia who had bitterly suffered from the Japanese aggression. But, in fact, the U.S. policy has been certainly carried into effect toward the intended goal. Among other things, today, the SDF have grown into the ninth largest army in the world.

Since the "south Korea-Japan treaty" was signed in 1965 upon the request of the U.S. and under its mediation, Japan has embarked upon making full-scale economic inroads into south Korea. As a result, Japan met the Pak Jung Hi regime's "claim" of 300 million dollars. As of August, 1978, it additionally provided south Korea with loans totalling 2,342 million dollars. And it directly invested 548.45 million dollars in 662 ventures there. What is more, Japan's trade with south Korea so far scored a total cumulative surplus of 15.5 billion dollars. Under the circumstances, the south Korean economy has been completely integrated into the Japanese economy, with its key sectors placed under Japan's control.

Japan's economic inroads coincided with both political and military inroads. When the Pak regime announced a "special foreign policy statement," the keynote of which was a proposal for dual UN membership for north and south Korea, in June, 1973, Japanese parliamentary vice-foreign minister Mizuno did not hesitate to say, "Frankly speaking, the Japanese foreign ministry persuaded Seoul to follow that policy." This fact reveals what a great say Tokyo has in the Pak regime.

There is no doubt that Japan's economic aid is actually military-oriented. Seoul started the "fourth five-year economic plan" in 1977. Of the total foreign money requirements for this plan—10 billion dollars—Japan is to provide 1,850 million dollars. In this connection, a defense industry commission under the Japan Federation of Employers' Association demanded that Japanese money be invested into munition industries in south Korea, saying, "We hope our aid to south Korea will help its defense industry develop." In December, 1975, a south Korean Democratic-Republican Party leader, Pak Jun Gyu, confessed at the "13th joint standing committee meeting of the Japan-south Korea cooperation commission," "The defense capability of south Korea is directly connected with south Korea-Japan economic cooperation. In other words, our view is that the more closely the bilateral cooperation develops, the more powerful our defense capability will be."

Such being the case, Yamashita's trip to south Korea is intended to establish relations of direct military cooperation between Seoul and Tokyo on the basis of the steps already taken.

The defense chief's south Korean visit was immediately followed by his visit to the U.S. for bilateral military consultations. When he met President Carter's national security adviser Brzezinski in Washington, the presidential aide said that the security of Japan and south Korea is related to that of the United States. He added that the stabilized trilateral relationship is essential for the stability of Asia. On top of this, Defense Secretary Brown told his Japanese counterpart that the U.S. will not weaken its presence in Asia, referring, for an example, to the "freezing of U.S. troop pullout plan from south Korea."

Prior to his departure for the U.S., Yamashita called at the headquraters of the U.S. Forces in Japan, at the Yokota AFB in Tokyo. In his talks with the Japanese defense chief, Lieutenant General Ginn, Commander of the USF, Japan, said that Japan-U.S. defense cooperation has been improved remarkably. Adding that it has been made closer with the mutual guideline on the bilateral defense cooperation in contingency agreed upon by both sides, he said the cooperation is coming to a new stage. As the cooperation between the U.S. forces and the SDF has been rapidly strengthened, the scope of their joint military exercises is expanding with the new participation of the Ground Self-Defense Force this year in addition to the Maritime and Air SDFs which have been the usual participants in the joint war games. The disclosure shows that their cooperation is being converted into that among NATO nations. All these words and moves are related to the efforts to complete the south Korea-U.S.-Japan tripartite security system.

It aims to: mobilize the SDF into another Korean War if it breaks out; enable Japan to invest its capital more into south Korean munition industries; and use Japan as an operation and supply base in the event of a new war in Korea. A large-scale war game dubbed "Fortress Gale" is being conducted from August 18 for two weeks in Okinawa, involving 45,000 strong U.S. tr ops. This is nothing but a mobilization drill of GIs under the tripartite security system.

The ulterior purposes of Carter's pledge for "peace" and "human rights" have now been completely brought to broad daylight.

Growing Int'l Solidarity with Korean Cause

The United States should renounce its reckless bid to perpetuate the division of Korea and keep its hold on south Korea as a colony and military base and should get out of the area without delay along with all its troops and weapons.

This is a unanimous demand of the people of Korea and the rest of the world.

During the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle to force U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea, the progressive and peace-loving people the world over waged a more powerful international movement in support of the Korean cause of national reunification and in demand of the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

This year witnessed the stronger international support for and solidarity with the Korean crusade.

INT'L SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

It is noteworthy that an international signature campaign to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea has been successfully carrying out in various countries, in response to an appeal of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

In Madagascar, a nationwide signature campaign was launched on June 18 upon the personal initiative of President Didier Ratsiraka. The president, prime minister, chairman and deputy chairman of the People's National Assembly and all the members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and ministers of the government signed a paper calling for the Korean reunification.

Among other things, more extensive support and solidarity were demonstrated in West European countries as well as Socialist and Third World countries.

FRENCH, PORTUGUES MPS CALL FOR KOREAN REUNION

Fifty-seven French MPs and prominent figures published a joint statement in support of the Korean reunification talks. They demanded that the dialogue between the north and the south should be resumed and foreign troops be withdrawn unconditionally and immediately from south Korea in accordance with the UN resolution.

Ninety-eight French mayors also issued a joint statement calling for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In Portugal, too, the president and 23 members of the National Assembly made public a joint statement in demand of the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. It called upon the United States to respond to talks proposed by Pyongyang.

S.ch expansion and strengthening of the international solidarity movement for the Korean cause of national reunification was a convincing testimony to the correctness and invincible vitality of the policy of the DPRK Government for independent and peaceful national reunification.

HEAVY LOW TO WASHINGTON, SEOUL

The powerful support and encouragement of the world people gives a great inspiration to the Korean people in their struggle for a prompt end to the decades-long American military presence in south Korea and a r eunified Korea. And this constitutes a eavy blow to Washingt and Seoul hell bent on division, war and fascism.

Washington attempts indefinitely to keep south Korea under its military occupation, far from withdrawing its troops from the area.

he continued American military presence in south Korea is aimed to hold on south Korea permanently as an American colony and military base, pe petuate the division of Korea into "two Koreas" and effectuate its aggressive design on the Korean Peninsula.

Recently, U.S. President Carter abrogated his election pledge of GI pullout from south Korea. This brupt decision eloquently proves that Uncle Sam's aggressive nature has not changed in the least and it still harbours an aggressive ambition for Korea.

Carter revealed for himself his true color as the chieftain of aggression and war, the wirepuller of the dictatorial regime of Pak Jung Hi preoccupied with the repression of the people and the liar deceiving and ridiculing the American people and the world public.

The "three-way talks" proposed by Washington is nothing but a crafty diplomatic ruse for concealing its aggressive design on Korea and misleading public opinion.

U.S. SHOULD TALK WITH DPRK

If Washi gton has no aggressive design on Korea but takes a stand of truly wanting durable peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it will have neither reason nor pretext to refuse the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea nor any problem in accepting a dialogue with Pyongyang for the solution of this question.

Pyongyang still leaves the door open for a dialogue with the south Korean authorities, political parties and social organisations and the door for a dialogue with the United States, too.

The world is watching things to see who truly endeavours for a durable peace in Korea and its peaceful, independent reunification and who takes the road of war and division.

The Korean people firmly believe that the peoples of the Socialist countries and the non-aligned countries, the developing countries and the world peaceloving people will continue to support the Korean people in their righteous struggle to force U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and reunify the divided country independently and peacefully on a democratic principle.

A view of the Western European solidarity meeting to support the Korean people in their struggle for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification (June, 1978)

Appeal for Worldwide Campaign against "Two-Korea" Plot

The Permanent Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent a d Peaceful Reunification of Korea recently issued a stat.ment in Paris in support of the Korean people' cause of national reunification, according to a KCNA report.

President Carter's visit to south Korea and his "statements" and his "promises" to the south Korean dictatorial "regime" during and after the visit have naturally aroused anxiety among all the democratic figures of the world struggling for th independence of the peoples and defence of uman rights and among the people who love peace, the statement said, and went on:

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea considers such attitude of Carter as a complete violation of his "pledge" during the presidential election campaign that he would withdraw all the U.S. troops from south Korea in the shortest possible period.

In the "joint communique" made public in Seoul Carter reaffirmed the U.S. troops' permanent occupation of south Korea, guaranteed protection by the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" and promised active assistance to the reinforcement of the south Korean army.

His "statement" that such "steps" are needed to keep a "balance of force" for the "preservation of peace" in the Korean Peninsula is nothing but a pretext for trampling underfoot the Korean people's national sovereignty and continuously maintaining the U.S. troops occupying south Korea.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already manifested more than once in an unambiguous term her desire to settle the Korean question independently and peacefully and declared to world public opinion that she has no intention to "invade the south."

All these statements of the Democratic People' Republic of Korea have always been proved by actual deeds.

The International Liaison Committee bitterly denounces the hypocritical diplomacy of Carter who giving lip-service to the "defence" of human rights openly backs in actuality the south Korean dictatorial "regime" wantonly and systematically violating even the elementary human rights.

Pointing out that the "proposal" openly advanced by Carter to hold "three-way talks" of the north and the south of Korea and the United States does not accord at all with the actual conditions of the Korean question, the statement further said:

As a matter of fact, the problem of Korea's peaceful reunification and her political, economic and cultural problems are matters belonging to the domestic affairs of the Korean people; they can be settled only through a dialogue between Koreans themselves without any foreign interference.

On the other hand, th: question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a p ace agreement is one to be solved only between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the signatories to the armistice agreement.

An attempt to intentionally mix these different problems seeks the aim of realizing "cross recognition" of the north and the south of Korea and their "simultaneous admission to the UN" pointed to in the "joint communique" through "three-way talks," that is, the aim of perpetuating the division of Korea.

The International Liaison Committee considers that this "proposal" has nothing to do with the proposals advanced repeatedly by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea when the north-south dialogue was resumed to hold honest and constructive ialogues with the United States and with the south Korean authorities, political parties and public organisations.

Fully supporting the realistic proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the International Liaison Committee appeals to all th national ommittees, political parties, public organisations, trade unions and religious organisations to further strengthen the movement against the manoeuvres to maintain and reinforce the U.S. troops present in south Korea, the U.S. "diplomatic" manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas" and repeated violations of human rights in south Korea.

The International Liaison Committee for demands the U.S. government and the south Korean authorities take an honest and fair attitude for talks with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to solve the question of Korean reunification and peace in accord with the sovereignty of the Korean nation.

Chongryun Reaffirms Its Commitment to Reunification

The central meeting of Korean residents in Japan was held on August 14 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the August 15, 1945 Korean liberation from Japan's colonial rule.

Present there were more than 3,000 Koreans in Tokyo, including Li Jin Gyu, Pak Chae Ro, Yun Sang Chul, vice-chairmen of Chongryun (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and its bureau chiefs.

At the meeting Vice-Chairman Li Jin Gyu of Chongryun, made a report.

His report follows in part.

The U.S. imperialists are making every effort to continue to hold south Korea as their colony, realizing that they can not dominate the whole of Korea because of strong counterattacks by the world's peace-loving people and the Korean people.

President Carter's recent Seoul trip clearly showed the U.S. imperialists' real desire for Korea. Besides, Carter announced on July 20 a decision to freeze further military withdrawals from south Korea until 1981.

Why the U.S. imperialists want to hold their troops in south Korea? They intend to perpetuate the division of Korea as "two Koreas" and to make south Korea a permanent military base for aggression. "Three-way talks" proposed by Carter are also intended to divide Korea into two. The proposal is merely a diplomatic way to mislead public opinion, and a way to realize their ambition in Korea.

Masters of Korea are the Korean people. The U.S. has no reason to stay in south Korea, nor does it have any pretext for it.

We strongly demand that the U.S. stop all its maneuvers for Korea's division and war, and accept a dialogue for the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement as the DPRK proposes.

As everyone knows, the problem of Korea's reunification is one which can be solved only by the Korean people themselves through broad-based dialogue and negotiations.

Today the Pak Jung Hi junta and the Japanese reactionaries are strengthening their relations especially in military affairs.

We, Koreans in Japan, with all the Korean people, sharply denounce the Japanese reactionaries' treacherous acts to divide Korea. We will resolutely fight against them.

South Korean opposition leader Kim Yong Sam expressed his readiness to meet responsible personages of the northern half at any time and in any place for the reunification of the country. As Kim Yong Sam declared, the demand of the south Korean people for national reunification is growing stronger. The south Korean authorities should stop obstructing the democratization of the south Korean society and should start a wide-ranged dialogue with the north.

The Korean residents in Japan, together with the entire Korean people and all Koreans abroad, have to fight more vigorously, firmly uniting according to the principle of great national unity.

The most urgent task which we face now, is to fight against the splittists at home and abroad who are scheming for "two Koreas." Korea's reunification is our problem, so we have to solve this by ourselves.

The liberation which we wanted was liberation from domination by outside forces. We have never wanted "two Koreas."

We also have to arouse world public opinion for U.S. troops withdrawal from south Korea and lead the world public to urge the U.S. to agree to a talk for a peace agreement.

We demand that the Japanese reactionaries stop maneuvers to hinder Korea's reunification.

For the solution of the Korean question, we should strengthen our support for the south Korean people fighting against the Pak Jung Hi junta, as much as we oppose the ouside forces.

We, in future, too, should strengthen our national unity with Mindan (South Korean Residents' Association in Japan) to put an end to the national tragedy caused by the division and to reunify our country.

Just as the Korean nation won victory and met the August 15 liberation despite the dark days and difficult circumstances, so the day of Korea's reunification will surely come.

About 10,000 Koreans here demonstrated through downtown Tokyo in demand of the immediate withdrawal of nuclear-armed U.S. troops from south Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Continuing Exodus to Socialism

he first batch of short-term home-visiting Korean residents here left Niigata on August 12 for Wonsan aboard the shuttle ship "Mangyongbong-ho."

Twenty years have passed since an agreement on the repatriation of the Korean residents from Japan was signed by the Red Cross Societies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan on August 13, 1959 in Geneva. The bilateral negotiations started in April that year. It took four months for the two parties to reach an agreement because of various obstacles. Proceeding from its deep care for the fellow countrymen abroad, Pyongyang made every sincere effort to pave the long-awaited way for their repatriation.

In accordance with this agreement, the first batch of Korean repatriates left Japan for their beloved Socialist homeland aboard a ship sent by Pyongyang in December, 1959. Up to today, the repatriation ship has shuttled between the Korean port of Chongjin and the Japanese port of Niigata on 182 occasions to send a total of about 100,000 Koreans from here back to the DPRK.

The world public highly acclaims the repatriation service as a great humanitarian work, calling it an exodus to Socialism from Capitalism.

When the national hero, Marshal Kim Il Sung, liberated Korea from the decades-long Japanese imperialists' colonial rule on August 15, 1945, Koreans here—by then about three million Koreans had been brought here to engage in forced labour—eagerly longed to go back to the liberated homeland at once. But, their urgent desire was frustrated by the occupation of south Korea by the U.S., which took the place of defeated Japanese imperialism.

Even under the difficult circumstances, the longing of the Korean residents here for their fatherland was strengthened all the more. Especially, when the genuine people's government of the DPRK celebrated its 10th anniversary on September 9, 1958, the resident Koreans' aspiration after returning to the prosperous Socialist country heightened as never before.

Keenly concerned over the plight of Koreans abroad, respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung personally saw to it that they could live in the Socialist fatherland according to their will.

All the repatriates are now living a happy life there as full-fledge citizens, though they had suffered from national discrimination and been deprived of political freedoms and democratic rights in Japan.

Under the advanced Korean Socialism, they are completely freed from all the anxiety about clothing, eating and housing. In addition, they are equally provided with the benefit of free education and medical service. They are also given decent jobs according to their skills and wishes, so they don't know unemployment today.

What is more they enjoy political freedoms and democratic rights without exception. Among the repatriates from Japan, many are elected to deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and local assemblies of various levels, and became Labour Heroes, doctors, merited sportsmen and artists, etc. Thus, they are playing an important role in every field of the Socialist construction of their country.

There are still a considerable number of applicants for the repatriation to the DPRK in the Korean communities here. Therefore, the humanitarian repatriation service should be continued indefinitely as long as there are applicants for the repatriation. The Government f Japan should do everything in their power to help the resident Koreans return home to the end. Besides, the Japanese authorities should permit them unconditionally to visit the Socialist fatherland at will.

New Shuttle Service Opened

A new shuttle service was opened between the DPRK and Japan to be made available to the Korean residents here wishing to visit their family members and relatives who ave returned to the Socialist country.

The shuttle ship "Mangyongbong-ho" left Niigata on August 12 for Wonsan, carrying the first visiting group of resident Koreans. All the expenses for this short-term trip will be paid by the Government of the DPRK—the Korean visitors need not pay any boarding charges, hotel charges, or transportation fees in the DPRK.

For the sake of visiting overseas fellow countrymen, a new modern hotel was built by the government in Songdowon, a resort in the port city of Wonsan facing the East Sea (Japan Sea), so as to accomodate them as well as their families and relatives.

It is well known here that President Kim Il Sung personally saw to it that Korean residents in Japan could reunite at home with their repatriated families and relatives.

The Japanese authorities are still placing restrictions on the visits of Koreans from Japan to the DPRK to see their kinsmen there.

This humanitarian trip of Koreans to the Socialist motherland from Japan has been eventually realized, thanks to Pyongyang's deep care for overseas fellow countrymen and Chongryun's (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) strenuous efforts.

With a short-term visit to the DPRK made possible, a larger number of Koreans here have been enabled to visit the Socialist fatherland to spend happy and emotional days with their kinsmen at home.

Economic Self-Support Vital to Political Independence

Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) August 7 carried a signed article headlined "Economic Self-Support is Material Foundation of Political Independence of Countries of New-Emerging Forces."

Pointing out that economic self-support is the material guarantee for consolidating the political independence, the article says:

If the economy is to be a material foundation for consolidating the political independence of a country, it should not be an economy managed in reliance upon others but be one managed with one's own efforts.

Only an independent economy which relies upon its own resources, technique and the creative labour of its own people, multilaterally developed and equipped with modern technology, can guarantee a happy life to the people of a country and serve as a material foundation for consolidating the independence of the country and achieving national prosperity.

Only when one builds an independent and modern economy can he determine and implement the policy and line of the country at his own will and properly develop the political and economic relations with other countries on the principle of equality externally.

The principle of self-reliance in national defence can be observed only when one attains economic self-support.

Noting that economic self-support poses as a particularly important question for the countries of the new-emerging forces which have entered the road of building a new society, freed from the colonial yoke of the imperialists, the article says:

The situation today when the imperialist economic aggression has become all the more unscrupulous makes it more urgent for the countries of the new-emerging forces to realise economic self-support.

The imperialists are viciously trying to seize the economic arteries of the developing countries under the specious signboard of "aid" and "joint development of the underdeveloped countries."

It is the "aid" of the imperialists to give one and take away two.

The imperialists' intensified economic infiltration with "aid" as a bait is not only designed to plunder the countries of the new-emerging forces of their resources but also to shackle them economically and subjugate them politically.

When a country is dependent on the imperialists economically, it can not evade colonial slavery politically.

What is most important in building an independent national economy for the countries of the new-emerging forces is to adhere to the principle of developing the economy with their own resources and the strength of their people.

If they struggle with the unshakable determination to achieve their prosperity and development in reliance upon the creative wisdom of the popular masses and their rich natural resources, overcoming obstacles and difficulties, they can well build an independent national economy.

Another important thing in their building an independent economy is to strengthen economic and technical cooperation among nations on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

If they strengthen economic and technical cooperation, teaching and helping each other, they can achieve their prosperity without depending on big powers.

The countries of the new-emerging forces, the developing countries, will consolidate the national independence and build a rich, powerful and developed new independent society by vigorously fighting to build an independent national economy under the uplifted revolutionary banner of self-reliance, concludes the article. (KCNA)

On 5th UNCTAD

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) July 30 carried a signed article titled "Old International Economic Order Must Be Liquidated."

The article says:

At the Fifth UN Conference on Trade and Development the imperialists openly turned down the legitimate demand of the developing countries for the liquidation of the old international economic order, threatening and blackmailing them. But with no efforts can they stave off the fall of the old international economic order, an offspring of the colonialist system.

Noting that the old international economic order is a subjugating and predatory order established by the imperialists in the past to trample underfoot the sovereignty of the tri-continental peoples and exploit and plunder the countries of these regions, the article says: This order is contradictory to the trend of the present time and the desires of the third world people.

The third world has a vast territory, huge population and rich natural resources.

If the non-aligned countries, developing countries firmly unite and bring pressure to bear upon the imperialists, they can smash the manoeuvres of the imperialists and establish a new international economic order.

The imperialists have no power to maintain the old economic order, the article says, and continues:

The imperialists are on the steady decline, having lost their lifeline on the three continents due to the collapse of the colonial system. The catastrophic fuel crisis and raw material crisis are sweeping the capitalist world. The capitalist countries have been thrown into the depths of great confusion owing to the sharp drop in production, runaway inflation and a large army of the unemployed flooding streets.

As a result, political and economic contradictions are becoming more acute in the capitalist countries and antagonisms between imperialist powers surrounding economic interests growing aggravated.

On the other hand, the struggle of the third world people against imperialist domination and subjugation, exploitation and plunder is gaining in strength. At the United Nations and other international forums, the developing countries are waging a joint struggle, dealing a heavy blow at the imperialists.

Pointing to the ever more desperate manoeuvres of the imperialists to defend the old international economic order, the article says:

The non-aligned countries, the third world countries should more firmly unite and persistently struggle to establish a new international economic order.

What is important here, the article stresses, is to strengthen economic and technical cooperation and intercourse between the non-aligned countries, developing countries. (KCNA)

Pak Junta Must Resign

Korean organizations at home and here Aug. 13 made public statements denouncing the south Korean fascist clique for having raided the New Democratic Party building and barbarously suppressed the women workers who were waging a sit-in in demand of job and reporters who were covering the scene.

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The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland resolutely denounces the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique which make no scruple to challenge democracy, trample underfoot human rights and commit murderous acts, considering it as an unpardonable reactionary offensive against the south Korean workers, an intolerable act strangling democracy and a serious political challenge to great national unity and peaceful reunification.

It is a legitimate right for the female workers subjected to total lack of political rights under the savage "yusin" dictatorship to demand the minimum means of living to existence as they are deprived of jobs and have no means of supporting themselves.

They raided the New Democratic Party building and committed brutalities at dead of night and then mobilized newspapermen and cleared the scene of the outrages before the curfew is lifted, fearful of the eyes of the people. Further, they pressed a hospital to make the murder of a female worker appear as a "suicide" by the severance of the artery. As this attempt failed, they are now hatching a foolish plot to make it appear that the worker threw herself from the building to destroy herself.

They even try to mislead public opinion by alleging that the struggle of the female workers of the "Y.H. Trading Company" was instigated by some forces behind the scene and commit the shameless act, like a thief caught red-handed, of taking to police religious men, professors and poets who have nothing to do with the struggle.

With no artifice or method can they bridge over the crisis of their rule or cover up the true nature as fascist murderers isolated from the people.

The south Korean people and democratic personages will not look with folded arms at the suffocating reality of south Korea under the fascist rule but liquidate the fascist dictatorship and win democratic freedom and rights with their struggl

Holding aloft the banner of the anti-fascist struggle, the south Korean workers are people of broad strata should turn out to a mass struggle, oppose the fascist "yusin" dictatorship, realize the democratization of society and bring down a sledge hammer upon the heads of the fascist murderers who killed a female worker and make them pay for their blood debt.

The south Korean rulers must apologize for the barbaric raid on the opposition party building, release all the detained female workers and unconditionally and immediately step down from "power."

The Central Committee of the South Korean Journalists Union

The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union bitterly denounces the thrice-cursed brutal acts of the Pak Jung Hi fascists in the name of the entire journalists and editors in the northern half of the Republic.

In south Korea which has been reduced into a barren land of the press the actual editor of the news papers is the "Central Intelligence Agency" and radios were reduced t o mike of Chungwadae (the Blue House) long ago.

The south Korean rulers prevented reporters from covering news and committed group assault on them in a criminal attempt to gag the mouths of reporters at any cost, subordinate the press to the maintenance of power and prop up the "yusin" fascist rule.

With the suppression of the press, however, they can never cope with the crisis of the crumbling fascist rule or drown the rising voices of discontent and resistance of the people. The united strength of the fighting people and the pen of justice are always mightier than the bayonet of the dictators.

The south Korean rulers must look straight at the reality of today when the days of dictators are numbering their doom in all parts of the world and act with discretion, put an end to the suppression of human rights and the press and unconditionally release the illegally detained female workers and democratic personages.

The south Korean reporters and editors should not be press lured yield to the power of fascism but resist the fascist clique and smash the citadel of the "yusin" dictatorship, as they roused the whole land of the south to a patriotic resistance to overthrow dictator Syngman Rhee.

We express expectation that all progressive journalists organizations and men of the press the world over will resolutely denounce the brutal murder and suppression of the south Korean Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and actively support the just struggle of the south Korean people and men of the press.

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon)

The fascist clique's barbarous suppression clearly shows once again that the south Korean society today is a dark and vicious hell and the fascist vestige of democracy has been ruthlessly destroyed at.

In the name of the entire Korean citizens in Japan we resolutely condemn with burning national indignation the vicious fascist outrages of the south Korean puppet brigands.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must look straight at the relentless step at once the reckless suppression of the workers and people and accept all their demands.

The masterminds and criminals responsible for the fascist outrages against the female workers of the Y.H. Trading Company must be punished and all those who were detained by the police be set free immediately.

The Pak Jung Hi clique must give up their manoeuvres to perpetuate the national split, come out to negotiations between the north and south for national reunification, repeal all the fascist rules including the "yusin" constitution" and "emergency decree" and fully guarantee human rights and democracy.

The entire Korean citizens in Japan will support the just and valiant struggle of the south Korean working class and people of all walks of life for the right to life and the democratization of society and will determinedly fight to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Intensified Crackdown

Editor-in-Chief Mun Ihe Shik of "Minju Chosonn" and eight of the south Korean Opposition New Democratic Party, July 29 were hauled away by the puppet authorities on charges of violation of "emergency decree No. 9."

The organ carried the full text of the July 12 speech of NDP leader Kim Yong Sam made in the south Korean "national assembly", in which he urged Pak Jung Hi's resignation, abolition of the "emergency decree" and release of all political prisoners.

Together with Mun Ihe Shik, Kwon Gi Ok, vice-president manager and Pak Sang Hwan, a photographer of the organ were taken to the police for questioning.

Prior to their arrest, the NDP buildings in Chongro district and Mapo district in Seoul were searched by the puppet police authorities. Around 1,700 copies of No. 234 of "Minju Chonson" and copies of its extra issue were seized.

Earlier on July 5, 2,000 copies of the organ were seized as violating "emergency decree No. 9" and on July 10, 9,000 copies.

The Rev. Mun Jong Hyon, who was released in December, 1977, was put into Chonju prison again on July 20 by the south Korean stooges.

The puppet authorities canceled the suspension of the sentence of three years imprisonment imposed on him. He was involved in the "case of the March 1 Democratic Declaration in 1976".

He is reported to have been placed in prison again for his remarks against "emergency decree No. 9" at a lecture meeting in Pusan last week and other local cities and a similar statement issued at a lecture meeting in Chonju last week.

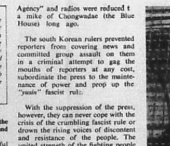
The statement was issued in the name of the Chonju Parish of the National Catholic Priest Association for Justice.

It called for resignation of the Pak Jung Hi regime, release of political prisoners and restoration of their rights and freedom of speech.

Priests Mun Ik Hwan and Yun Bun Ung, who were also involved in the "Mar. 1 Democratic Declaration case," had the suspention of their sentence of imprisonment cancelled and were put into prison again. (However, Yun Bun Ung was released on Jul. 17)

"Two Koreas" Plot (3)

"Three-Way Talks" Proposed by Washington, Seoul



Women workers denounce the truel act of the south Korean authorities, as they are taken into custody.

Editorial

Over 2,000 riot police stormed the national headquarters of the opposition New Democratic Party(NDP) early in the morning on Aug. 11 and arrested 172 women workers workers of the Y.H. Trading Company protesting lay-offs.

One woman died in the assault, and 50 others, including women workers, NDP members of the "national assembly," opposition party members and reporters, were injured in the scuffle.

The auditorium on the fourth floor of the party headquarters which women workers had occupied, site for their sit-in, and meeting rooms were destroyed by the police.

Blood stains left behind the scuffle spot bespeak the police brutality.

This incident of brutality brought to light the true colors of the Pak Jung Hi fascist rule in the world's worst human rights violators.

It is unpardonable and intolerable that riot police should storm the national headquarters of an opposition party which functions lawfully, and commit a murder.

The bloody incident revealed clearly the fascistic character of the Pak regime" and showed that there was no change in the human rights violations by the present "regime."

Then, why did the Pak junta hysterically commit a repressive and violent act against the peaceful sit-in of women workers?

This is because Pak is growing nervous as his "regime" is losing the support of the people day by day, as is clear from the last election, and because the opposition NDP is winning support from and getting popular among the south Korean grass roots.

The sit-in got on his nerves.

The action taken by the south Korean "government" is closely related with the fascistic character of the "regime" which denies the people's freedom and democracy. Its greatest concern is its political survival ; The south Korean authorities never care about the reunification issue.

The myth of south Korea's "economic growth" has vanished in the haze, the oil crisis has directly affected south Korean economy, and the export-dependent policy has failed.

Small and medium enterprises have no future at all, while big enterprises are going bankrupt one after another. This is the reality of today's south Korea.

The number of unemployed south Koreans is seen certain to increase drastically.

Though the south Korean "government" predicted that the number of the unemployed would be 550,000 at the end of this year, the number will undoubtedly exceed the figure predicted by the "government" in view of the fact that a great number of farmers are losing their lands because of the bankruptcy of south Korean agriculture.

In addition, inflation is now out of control in south Korea, and prices are rising sharply in all sectors of the economy.(It is estimated that the living cost will rise at least 25% by the end of the year.)

Under these conditions, it is quite natural that the south Korean people are fighting for their existence.

The Pak junta is likely to confident that it can save its weakening "regime" by means of violence and repression.

The bloody incident is a preclude to a major tragedy.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people and where oppressors intensify their tyranny, the people's struggle against it always becomes more organized and tenacious."

The south Korean authorities would be woefully deluded if they think that they can suppress by means of violence the people who have no other way to rouse the present repressive rulers.

In south Korea, women workers textile workers who staged the sit-in carried only 40,000 won a month when they needed 170,000 won to make a living.

Therefore, it is not fair that the south Korean authorities arrested them on charges of violation of the "anti-labor dispute law," or "presidential emergency measures."

In an attempt to mislead public opinion, the south Korean authorities declared that there was an instigator who urged women workers to stage a sit-in. This is not true.

The New Democratic Party, consenting to the request of the women workers called upon the south Korean authorities to accept their demand, but in vain.

Instead, the Pak junta tried to suppress the opposition party, charging that it was using the labour dispute, involving the women, for the purpose of promoting its own interests.

The present south Korean "regime", isolated from the people, has no capacity to cope with any problems arising in south Korea.

Popular indignation at the brutal suppression of the peaceful sit-in by the Pak junta is growing stronger and stronger among the south Korean people, and international support for the south Korean people is increasing day by day.

Whatever the south Korean authorities say to justify their act, no one will be fooled by them.

The Pak junta must give up its ambition for political survival and resign en masse.

The U.S. and Japanese ruling groups, which have backed the Pak junta, should take their hands off south Korea.

The south Korean people cannot improve their conditions unless they materialize the south Korean society and unless their fundamental human rights are guaranteed.

Seoul's Growing Foreign Trade Deficit

Pointing to the increase of south Korea's foreign trade deficit, a Bank of Korea report on August 5 said:

In the first seven months of this year, south Korea's foreign trade deficit was 3,272.3 million dollars or almost double the corresponding figure for 1978, the Yonhap News Agency reported.

The fast growth of Seoul's foreign trade deficit is explained, above all, by the sharp increase in the purchases of capital goods equipment in the United States and Japan for the expansion of the military-industrial complex.

The Pentagon, Tokyo's and Seoul's military quarters have of late markedly stepped up their activity for setting up a triple military alliance in the Far East under United States' auspices. These actions by the foes of international peace have intensified tension of tension in that region and in Asia as a whole.

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Carter administration and the Pak Jung Hi junta issued the so-called "joint communique" calling for perpetual division of Korea on July 1 at the end of Carter's visit to Seoul.

In the "joint communique", Carter assured Seoul that "the U.S. military reinforcement" of south Korea would be supported in the future, too, and even gave assurance that the "security" of south Korea would be guaranteed under the "nuclear umbrella" of the U.S. This is contrary to Carter's earlier "pledges" to withdraw totally his troops from south Korea.

In the "joint communique" Washington and Seoul also revealed their insidious scheme to freeze forever the division of Korea by coming out with the theory of "simultaneous admission of the north and the south of Korea into the U.N." and the theory of their "cross recognition."

The "joint communique" also expressed their support for the "June 23 special statement" of Pak Jung Hi which described the permanent partition of Korea the policy.

In the military and divisive joint communique, the U.S. and south Korean authorities proposed "three-way talks" to be participated in by Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul, in an attempt to cover up their divisive policy and mislead public opinion with a gesture of showing interest in the settlement of the Korean question. This "three-way-conference" is proposed in order to fabricate "two Koreas," as will be clear from the "joint communique" which describes the problem of Korea's reunification, an internal affair of the Korean nation, as an international disaste.

According to an explanation given by U.S. Secretary of State Vance, in the "context" of the "three-way conference" will be such as will "discuss overall questions concerning the Korean Peninsula covering political, economic and cultural fields for peace on the Korean Peninsula and the relaxation of tension in this area and also for the eventual normalization of the Korean Peninsula."

Nevertheless, the proposed "three-way talks" are utterly infeasible and do not stand to reason. It is a confused "proposal."

As to the solution of the Korean question, there are specific problems to be solved between Pyongyang and Seoul and those to be solved between Pyongyang and Washington.

The overall political, economic and cultural problems arising between the north and the south for the solution of the Korean reunification question are domestic issues of the Korean nation that should be solved by Koreans themselves through a dialogue, **without any foreign interference.**

On the other hand, the question of withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea and replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement is a task to be solved between the DPRK and the U.S., the actual parties to the armistice agreement. Washington and Seoul intend to mix these two basic questions at the "three-way talks."

The U.S. shouldn't meddle in a dialogue between Koreans and has no rea for the solution of the question of Korea's reunification. No American have anything to do with it at all.

The reasons why the DPRK proposes that U.S. withdraw its troops from south Korea and conclude a peace agreement are: 1) The U.S. is acting as master in south Korea; 2) it has full command of the armed forces there; 3) the U.S. concludes a military armistice agreement with the DPRK; 4) the Korean War is not a civil war among Koreans themselves but an international war between Pyongyang and Washington with its allied countries.

Therefore, the questions should be settled only by the DPRK and the U.S. that signed the armistice agreement and have real power to guarantee peace in Korea.

The afore-mentioned facts show that the proposed "three-way talks" are designed to have "two Koreas" recognized internationally under the pretext of "international mediation."

In short, the problem of Korea's reunification can be settled smoothly according to the principle of national self-determination and in conformity with the will and desire of the Korean people, after the U.S. troops wearing the caps on the heads pull out from south Korea according to the resolution of the UN General Assembly.

There is no difference between the proposed "three-way talks" and the "cross recognition" or the "admission of the north and south Korea to the UN"; if any, the former is a sugar-coated pill whereas the latter is a bitter pill. This shows how anxiously the Carter administration is talking about "interstitial mediation" to cover up "international conversion" for an international "recognition of two Koreas," ignoring the will of the Korean people.

(To be continued)

18 Foreigners Call for Withdrawal of N-Armed U.S. Troops from S. Korea

Eighteen overseas delegates who came to Japan to attend the Conference against A-H Bombs on the Mark the 34th Anniversary of the Atomic-Bombing and the International Solidarity Conference for Survival, July 30 issued a statement calling for the early withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear troops in south Korea and the denuclearization of Asia, including the Korean Peninsula.

Here is the statement made public in Nagasaki.

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We, the undersigned, overseas delegates who attended the Conference against A-H Bombs to Mark the 34th Anniversary of the Atomb-Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki held in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, August 4-8 and the International Solidarity Conference for Survival, held in Unzen, August 10, express our shock at the fact that tens of thousands of Koreans were victims of the atomb-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and that thousands of Japanese residents in this country are afflicted with agonizing aftereffects of radiation.

What disquiets us is a real threat of nuclear war starting in Korea at any moment, which will quickly expand into worldwide nuclear holocaust. The American Government threatens to use the nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea without number.

It is estimated at more than 600. In the last U.S.-South Korean joint communique, President Carter reaffirmed that the U.S. nuclear umbrella provides additional security to south Korea with the worst human rights records. The American President ignored the further buildup of south Korea's military forces from south Korea till 1981 in overt contravention of his own pledges. We note with serious misgiving that the American aid to south Koreans are pressing ahead with their military arms buildup near and in south Korea.

The presence of nuclear weapons in south Korea and the threat to use them grossly jeopardize the peace and security of the whole of Asia.

We demand:

Firstly, that the United States Administration fulfill its solemn commitment to dismantle all its nuclear weapons in south Korea and withdraw all its military forces from there; secondly, that the United States halt military association with south Korea which may be perceived as encouragement to south Korea's nuclear arms development project; and thirdly, that the Korean Peninsula and other parts of Asia be converted into nuclear-free peace zones.

August 9, 1979
Nagasaki, Japan

SIGNERS

U.S.A.
Ruth Gage-Colby, journalist
Rev. Dr. Richard Deats, American Indian Environment Project
Janet Hooglund, delegate of Troops Demonstrations Alliance
Giff Johnson, delegate of Micronesia Support Committee
Fred Ross, pacifist

MARSHALL
Darlene Keju, delegate of Micronesia Support Committee

Nelson Anjain, activist of peace movement

Julian Riklon, activist of peace movement

PALAU
Moses Uludong, public official
Susuio Kerradel, labor union leader

TAHITI
Philippe Sue, ichthyologist
odile Sue, teacher

AUSTRALIA
Lance Hall, president of Victorian Branch Australian Railways Union
P.J. Alley, member of Australian

NEW ZEALAND
Bernard Rhodes, technician of shipbuilding

INDIA
E.P. Menon, university professor
Pushpa Vijay, social activists

CANADA
Lille el Eassam, officer of "Voice of Women"

U.S. Steps Up War Preparations In Korea

Wearing the spurious mask of "peace," the U.S. is feverishly making preparations for another war of aggression in Korea.

The Carter administration has already worked out such plan for a new war as a "short term but massive strategic plan," "under which full preparations are being made to swiftly mobilize U.S. forces and the south Korean puppet army in case of a war in Korea.

After he took the presidential office Carter comprehensively examined the conditions of the U.S. forces and perfected the criminal plan for aggression through "Korea-oriented directive No. 18."

The undisguised war moves of the U.S. have been confirmed by announcements of Carter on the military brass hats. During his recent visit to south Korea, Carter talked about "maintaining a high degree of strength and combat readiness" and "military buildup" of south Korea's U.S. Defence Secretary Brown announced recently that the U.S. is capable of swiftly moving its armed forces for its "intervention" and that forces can enter into action as soon as they are sent to Korea by air.

Weisner, commander of the U.S. Pacific Forces, said if a war breaks out in the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. marine corps force stationed in Okinawa will be dispatched there and elements of the U.S. infantry division be lifted from the Hawaiians, and if that force proved to be insufficient, military units will be sent to Korea from from the territory of the United States.

In accordance with its reckless war plan the U.S. has already activated a special detachment for overseas aggression called a "mobile striking force" with ground, naval and air force units in the Pacific and the U.S. mainland.

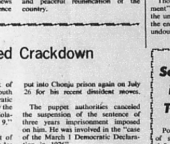
Now the Carter administration is working to activate another "striking force" called a "quick reaction force" separately from the south Korea front and advance units of the marine corps deployed in Asia. Consisting of ground, naval and air force units, this force will be dispatched specifically to Korea.

On the other hand, the U.S. is exerting an increasingly dangerous capacity of the U.S. troops in south Korea and the south Korean puppet army and perfecting the operational command system. Its equipment is constantly replaced with new type weapons. Particular efforts are directed to the reinforcement of the U.S. naval and air forces in south Korea.

The U.S. naval and air force in south Korea by 20-25 per cent and are brushing up their fighter-bombers, reconnaissance planes and other latest type equipment of the army and perfecting the operational command system. Its equipment is constantly replaced with new type weapons. Particular efforts are directed to the reinforcement of the U.S. naval and air forces in south Korea.

The U.S. naval and air force in south Korea by 20-25 per cent and are brushing up their fighter-bombers, reconnaissance planes and other latest type equipment of the army and perfecting the operational command system. Its equipment is constantly replaced with new type weapons. Particular efforts are directed to the reinforcement of the U.S. naval and air forces in south Korea.

In March the U.S. staged a war exercise dubbed "Team Spirit '79", the largest ever since the Korean War, with the participation of the 170,000 U.S. and south Korean puppet troops. Similar exercise called "Team Spirit '78" was held last year,

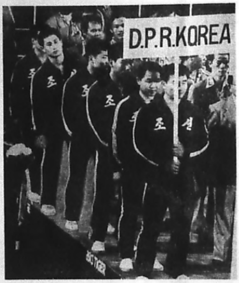


A scene of the landing operation staged in March, 1978, during the massive "south Korea-U.S. combined war game" codenamed "Team Spirit '78"

DPRK Weightlifters at 11th Asian Championships

The 11th Asian Weightlifting Championships were held in Tokyo, Japan from August 15 to 17 with the participation of some 80 lifters from 11 nations and regions including the DPRK, China, Japan, Indonesia, Singapore, Pakistan, Thailand, Iraq and Iran.

At the championships the DPRK won four golds, six silvers and five bronzes.



Weightlifters of the DPRK renewed five meet records and tied two meet records.

In the up to 56 kg category, Yang Ul Yong, 1978 Asian Games winner, won a gold medal with a total of 252.5 kilograms.

In the up to 60kg category, Song Song Rim, 1978 Asian Games gold medalist, placed third with a total of 260 kilograms.

In the up to 67.5 kg category, Li Gwang Ju placed second in snatch and third in jerk and in the total (290 kilograms) to carry away one silver medal and two bronze medals.

Korean Paintings **"A Golden Hawk" by Ri Jing (15-14 centuries)**

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Aug. 7

* A Bangladesh youth delegation headed by Sheik Shakayot Hossain, personal assistant to the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in student affairs, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Aug. 9

* The soccer team of the Korean People's Army had a friendship match with the Hungarian army soccer team in the Hungarian People's Republic.

The KPA eleven defeated the Hodmezo Vasarhely soccer team 3:2.

* A friendship volleyball match between the DPRK women's team and the GDR national women's team was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium. The match ended in 3:1 (15-6, 15-8, 10-15, 15-6) in favour of the host team.

Aug. 10

* Warren Freer, Member of Parliament of New Zealand, arrived in Pyongyang.

Aug. 11

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong Sop left Pyongyang to attend the third convention of the People's Congress of Guyana.

Aug. 14

* A Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae left Pyongyang to attend the 15th meeting of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technical consultative committee of the DPRK and the Soviet Union.

* A moviemen's delegation of the DPRK headed by Chu Sok Bong left Pyongyang for the Soviet Union to attend the 11th Moscow International Film Festival.

* A delegation of journalist and information persons of Guyana headed by Gwen Parris, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Information of Guyana, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A joint delegation of Chugoku and Tokai district trade unions of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan headed by Yamamoto Susumu, Chairman of the Yamaguchi prefectural council of trade unions, Japan, and a delegation of Japanese scholars headed by Miyagawa Takeo, professor at Soka University, arrived in Pyongyang.

* The August 1 Women's Basketball Team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army detrained at Pyongyang.

* Hungarian, Polish, Soviet, Czechoslovak and Romanian teams arrived in Pyongyang to participate in the junior friendship international archery contests of socialist countries. **(KCNA)**

Brief Korean History *(26)*

Peasant War in Pyongan Province in Early 19th Century

The intensified feudal exploitation resulting from the development of the commodity-money relations in the second half of the 18th century, the policy of excluding the people of northwestern province origin from the government post and the government's step to restrict the individually-run foreign trade and mining management—these fostered discontent among the peasants, landed gentry, merchants and mining managers in the areas of Pyongan Province.

Around this time, Hong Gyong Rae who was born into a peasant family in Ryonggang county, Pyongan Province, in 1780 took a civil service examination, but got plucked. This was due to the policy of discrimination pursued by the state. Indignant at this he planned a riot to overthrow the Li dynasty. For this he went to Seoul and travelled widely in other parts of the country. He formed a secret society mainly with those of northwestern province origin who had been discontented with the Li dynasty and trained over 40 military personnel. He set up the headquarters in the Tabok-dong, Kasan county (now Unjon county, North Pyongan Province). While working there under the guise of the manager of an alluvial gold mine, he marshalled the peasants and other people of all strata with anti-government leanings and gave them military training. In the meantime he made full material preparations needed for a revolt such as guns, swords, bullets, food and uniforms. In doing this he received help from local merchants.

In December 1811 Hong Gyon Rae formed a riot group one thousand strong and issued a manifesto announcing that they raised the standard of revolt to overthrow the Li dynasty and improve the deteriorated living conditions of the people. The group began by attacking the Kasan county office and occupied it. The peasant troops were divided into two: one group under the command of Hong Gyong Rae was to press the attacks towards Anju and Pyongyang in the south and the other group led by deputy commander Kim Sa Yong was to make northward march to liberate Uiju and then join up with the main forces there. In accordance with these operational plans the peasant troops advanced towards the north and south like a rising flood of angry waves and liberated most of cities north of the River Chongchon in only a week, thus making the rulers of the Li dynasty tremble.

The southward-advancing troops 800 strong succeeded in occupying Chindujang and Pakchon, commercial towns on the Chongchon River, and were preparing to close in on Anju. On the 29th of the same month they had the first engagement with the 900-strong government army led by the commander of the military district of Pyongan Province in Songrim-dong. At the beginning of fighting the peasant troops held the upper hand, inflicting great losses upon the government troops. But they were defeated by the reinforced enemy force and had to retreat to the Chongju Castle favourable to defence.

Meanwhile, the northward-advancing troops quickly liberated Ryongchon and the number increased by several thousands. Informed that the southward-advancing troops were defeated, some 1,200 peasant troops which were on their route to the Chongju Castle for defence, were defeated by pincer attacks on the part of 2,700 government troops in the Sasong plain, Kwaksan.

The peasant troops of 3,000 men which assembled on the Chongju Castle fought bravely 8,000 government troops dispatched from the capital, beating off their large-scale attacks on five occasions until April 18 of the following year when their ammunitions, arrows and food ran out.

But the castle was finally occupied by the government army which exploded the wall bottom of the castle. All embattled men above the age of ten were killed cruelly.

The peasant uprising in Pyongan Province ended in failure because of the operational plan with particular stress on defence and because of lack of numerical strength and technical equipment. But it powerfully demonstrated the indomitable spirit of the popular masses. As a large-scale class struggle that hastened the downfall of the Li dynasty, it adorned the last page of the middle-age history.

(To be continued)

Juvenile Folklore

A Tiger in Folding Screen

Once upon a time a new magistrate was appointed to a certain county. He was a perverse man.

In those days it was custom that the county office gave a sumptuous banquet to celebrate the arrival of a new magistrate. Pigs and cows would be butchered and singing girls called in for the occasion.

The new headman, however, gave an order upon arrival in the county office that the cleverest and best learned persons in the county should be brought before him at once.

This man had an ulterior motive when he issued such an order even before giving the traditional banquet. He wanted to frighten the wisest men in the county by all means, so that he would gain complete control over them and do what he liked with the people in the county, squeezing and plundering them of their property and enjoying an easy and fast life unchallenged.

The first person to be brought in at the magistrate's order was, to his great surprise, a slip of a boy. Now the magistrate was amazed and angered at the same time. He had served as a government official for over ten years, in the post of headman in several counties. But this was the first time he had ever had such an experience. However, he was a sly fox. So he controlled his temper and did not betray his feelings, thinking to make everyone concerned smart for this.

With a majestic air, he roared out: "You, fellows, listen. You have dared to bring this snot-nose as a clever and wise person. Now I will make a bet with him. If he loses, I will behead all of you, to say nothing of this snot-nose, on the charge of fooling me. You won't have any objection to this, eh?"

All those who were in the courtyard were taken aback to find their new headman a very ill-natured man, and so they remained standing breathless.

At this moment, the boy raised his head and said:

"Your Excellency Magistrate, if I lose the bet, you can cut off my head. But if you lose, what will you do?"

The boy's straightforward words put the haughty county head to a complete non-plus. Before he could find words to answer, the boy went on to say in a ringing voice:

"If you lose the bet, sir, I believe you must go away from this county."

"You rascal, you needn't worry about that," shouted the cornered magistrate just to equivocate.

Now the furious headman bade his underlings to bring a big folding screen and strong rope. There was in the screen the picture of a tiger roaming in a bamboo thicket in the misty moonlight, roaring.

The county head threw down the rope at the feet of the boy, barking:

"You devil, do you see the tiger in the folding screen? You bind the tiger by the neck with this rope and drag it out before me right away."

All those present gasped in surprise and groaned "What? Bind a painted tiger and drag it out?"

It was an absolute impossibility.

The magistrate watched the boy, thinking to himself: "Here's a nice trap for you, the cheeky sniveller; even renowned scholars were beaten in this bet."

But the youngster showed no sign of confusion; he picked up the rope, grinning, and answered, "Yes, I'll do as you tell me, sir."

Then he took one of the sticks held by the jailers and placed it before the magistrate, and, running towards the gate, shouted:

"Your Excellency Magistrate, please hit the tiger's buttock with the stick and chase it out this way. I'll wait here for it and throw the rope around its neck and bring it to you."

At this the county head who had been sitting with an amused look started up in spite of himself and barked, stamping his foot:

"Your foolish monkey! How can I hit and chase out a painted tiger, however strong I may be?"

Hearing this, the little boy burst out laughing and came forward close to the wooden verandah on which the magistrate was standing, and threw down the rope before him, saying:

"Sir, you say you cannot make the tiger in the folding screen stir even by hitting it hard. And how can I bind it by the neck and bring it to you? I think you are a downright fool because you want to make others do what you cannot do yourself and what you know nobody can do."

These blunt words of the boy put the magistrate out of countenance. Unable to find words to talk back, the county headman slumped into the chair, his face burning redhot, and then sneaked off into the back room.

The tense atmosphere thawed and the courtyard echoed with the boisterous laughter of people.

Children in DPRK

"We Are on the Way to the Zoo"
Today is a happy day.

Today is the day we go to the zoo.
We have delicious lunch made by our mothers
Let's go to the zoo!
Let's go to the zoo!
There is the Central Zoo in Pyongyang, where giant pandas, elephants, tigers, lions, deer, ostriches, Korean pheasants and many other animals are kept well.

World Bulletin

● The fourth conference of the All-Africa Youth Movement held in Brazzaville.

● Industrial production grew 6 times in 30 years in Dresden district, the German Democratic Republic.

● A 20-year plan for the development of health services was recently adopted in Madagascar.

● The Malian government decided to reorganize the state sector of the economy.

● Mozambique decided to set up state-run enterprises of power industry.

● Pakistan set the total budgetary expenditures for fiscal 1979-1980 to 52,139,900,000 rupees, which means a growth of 12.6 per cent above the previous fiscal year.

● Guyana is building industrial establishments with her own efforts and natural resources.

● The Romanian working people are waging the vigorous socialist emulation drive and recently generator No. 6 was operated at a thermal power plant in Romania.

● Establishments for water supply were completed in Somalia.

● A thermo-power plant with a capacity of 600,000 kw was built in Tamil Nadu State, India.

● Jamaica and Mozambique established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

● The Yugoslav government called upon the people to reduce energy consumption.

● The Angolan President laid stress on enhancing the leading role of the party at a meeting of the Central Control Committee of the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party.

● The nationalisation of the biggest shipping company was proclaimed in Iran.

(KCNA)

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea (16)

Pyongyang Embroidery Institute

The Pyongyang Embroidery Institute stands on the gateway to the Rakwon Street in Pyongyang. It is housed in a Korean-style building with nine traditional roofs like so many wings of birds about to fly, a building which goes well with the surrounding verdure and flowers in full bloom.

The two-storeyed institute has scores of rooms, big and small, among them a designing research room, a products test and research room, hand-made embroidery rooms, machine-embroidery rooms and large-embroidery work rooms.

The embroidery art of Korea with long-standing tradition has made rapid progress since the liberation. The institute was founded for its development on a new scientific basis.

The institute has more than 70 professional artists and many talented women embroiderers, who create fancy works of all kinds, showing national peculiarities, with their exquisite masterly skill. Their works are mass-produced by the branch factories of the institute and local embroidery factories.

In the embroidery rooms of the institute, the artisans embroider on silk cloth historic sites of the revolution, beautiful landscapes and other works in many different colours and thicknesses.

Since it has a well-equipped day-nursery near there, mother workers who are employed at the institute can work without worry about their children.

In the large gallery of the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute are successful works such as "Lake Samjiyon," "Mt. Kumgang-san on the Sea," "Cranes and a Pine Tree," "Girl on Swing" and "Seesawing."

"A White Pheasant" depicting a pheasant perched on a pine tree looking at a waterfall on a precipitous cliff won a gold medal at the Plovdiv International Fair held in Bulgaria in September 1974 and "A Deer" was awarded a gold medal at the Zagreb International Fair in Yugolsavia in 1977. A great many other works were also well received abroad.

Many specialists of the institute visited foreign countries to teach embroidery technique on invitation.

(To be continued)

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